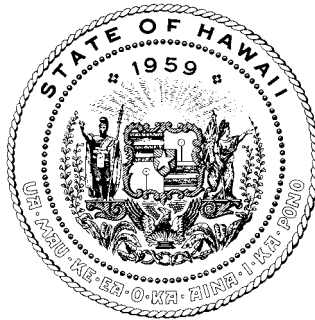


REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 2003

HAWAII STATEWIDE TRAIL AND ACCESS SYSTEM
Known as Na Ala Hele



Prepared by:

THE STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
Outdoor Recreation Section - Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program

In response to Section 198D-9(7), Hawaii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawaii
November 2002

**REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
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PURPOSE

Chapter 198D, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), the Hawaii Statewide Trail and Access System, requires the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) under Section 198D-9(7), HRS, to submit an annual report on activities engaged in this Chapter. This report covers activities and revenue during Fiscal Year (FY) 01-02 and certain activities for the period from December 2001 to November 2002.

INTRODUCTION

Na Ala Hele (NAH), The Hawaii Statewide Trails and Access Program, was established through legislation in 1988. Section 198D-2, HRS, directs DLNR to plan, develop, acquire land or rights for public use of land, construct, and engage in coordination activities to implement a trail and access system. The program is administered by the DLNR's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW). This report covers activities implemented by DOFAW, that are pursuant to Chapter 198D, HRS. Specifically, this report contains the following subjects:

1. Summary
2. State Fuel Tax (SFT) Allocation
3. Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP) Allocation
4. Commercial Trail Tour Activity (CTTA) Revenue
5. Legislation
6. Historic Trails
7. National Award
8. Risk Assessment and Management
9. Advisory Councils
10. Statewide Projects and Accomplishments
11. Conclusion

1. SUMMARY

- **Funding:** The 10 NAH staff salaries are funded through a combination of general funds and through the SFT allocation. The portion of SFT transferred to staff salary was a result of previous general fund Restrictions. For FY01-02, NAH received approximately \$217,000 from the SFT. NAH obligated Hawaii's allocation of the Federal FY02 allocation of federal RTP funds: \$533,301. CTTT gross revenue from fees was @ \$57,205, less 20% to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, leaving a net revenue of \$45,764. Staff spent approximately

1,035 hours labor, managing and monitoring commercial activity at a cost of \$16,249.

- **Legislation:** Act 250 Session Laws of Hawaii, 2002, establishes the TAT Trust Fund and caps amount of TAT to 5.3% of the TAT from the Tourism Special Fund to the general fund and earmarks \$1,000,000 for State Parks, of which 10% (\$100,000) is allocated to NAH. Section 171-19, HRS must be amended for NAH to expend the funds. Legislation will be introduced during the 2003 Legislative Session to make the necessary amendments.

In addition, NAH supports any proposed legislation in the 2003 Legislative Session that reduces liability associated with recreational use of undeveloped public or private land.

- **Historic Trail Abstracts:** The Abstract Section of NAH provides technical support in locating and determining governmental jurisdiction to ancient or historic roads and trails throughout the State. In FY01-02 there were a total of 149 abstract requests performed to determine title and/or public access for historic trails, old government roads and lateral shoreline access routes. In FY01-02 staff worked approximately 1756 hours @ \$26,565 on abstracting and historic trail issues. The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, a congressionally approved project of the National Park Service (NPS) has been staffed this past year with a Planner and a Trail Superintendent. NAH will be one of the leading agencies that will be coordinating with NPS on an agreement on implementing the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. In general, historic trail issues have created litigious situations on the Big Island, and will likely continue as development pressure increases.
- **NAH Program Award:** In May, NAH received a national award under the category of Education and Communication from the Coalition for Recreational Trails - a national and regional trail related organization that supports RTP.
- **Environmental Risk Assessment and Management:** This activity is being conducted on NAH trails and in State Parks, and will result in a management response that incorporates new warning signage and a monitoring program. As a result of court decisions that may have a detrimental impact on public access to trails, legislation is needed to reduce liability - especially to managers of land that engage in risk assessment and management.

- **NAH Advisory Councils:** The Advisory Councils (AC) meet with a frequency based upon the needs and issues of their Particular islands. The Statewide AC must meet at least once a year. On November 30, 2002, the Statewide AC met to report on island activities, and to go over policy and administrative issues affecting the Program in general.
- **Statewide Projects and Accomplishments:** The majority of the trails managed by DOFAW are included and regulated under the NAH Program. In addition, NAH administers trails on other State land and trails traversing private land. Currently, there are approximately 675 miles of trails and access roads managed by DOFAW, with support provided by NAH. **Primary NAH Program goals are to:**
 - (1) Improve and maintain the conditions of all appropriate public trails and access to the standards and specifications of the NAH program, and ancillary resource management issues associated with trail corridors,
 - (2) Document, and when feasible, restore ancient and historic trails for managed public access; and
 - (3) Attempt to resolve various access disputes and initiate planning and development efforts for trails or accesses that may be suitable for inclusion into the Program, comment on development that may affect trails and accesses, or provide NAH technical or developmental support. In FY01-02, staff spent approximately 7,578 hours @ \$116,746 (\$34,586 of general funds and \$82,160 of federal RTP funds) for trail maintenance.
- **Conclusion:** The long-term effectiveness of the NAH Program is challenged in attempting to respond to an increasing amount of trail and access issues and features, without a commensurate increase in staffing and funding. Within this context, reconciling NAH's regulatory and management role with the public's perception of a duty to increase trail opportunities is problematic.

2. **SFT ALLOCATION**

0.3 % of the SFT collected under Chapter 243, HRS is allocated each fiscal year to the Special Land and Development Fund (Section 171-19, HRS) of DLNR. The allocation is for the purposes of management, maintenance, and development of NAH trails and trail accesses established under Chapter 198D, HRS. Legislation established a limit of \$250,000 that may be allocated to DLNR from SFT revenue. In FY02 \$217,000 was allocated.

3. RTP ALLOCATION

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) authorizes the RTP as a Federal-aid Highway Program and is codified in 23 U.S.C. 206 (The RTP replaced the National Recreational Trails Funding Program.) DLNR, through the NAH Program, is qualified by the Federal Highways Administration as eligible to receive Hawaii's allocation of the RTP funds. Criteria for eligibility mandates that the states have trail councils that include representation by the motorized recreational vehicle constituency, which the NAH Program establish
hed at its inception.

The RTP is a state-administered, federal-aid program, and provides funds to states for trails and trail-related projects that fulfill the goals of a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. In utilizing the RTP funds, the state must comply with the Assured Access to Funds requirement: a minimum of 30% of the funding must be used for motorized trail use, 30% for non-motorized trail use, and 40% for diversified (multiple) trail use. The current RTP establishes a 80/20 matching requirement. Due to the limited amount of funds from the SFT, and the General Fund, providing the State RTP match is becoming more challenging.

DOFAW labor now constitutes 100% of the state 20% matching requirement, but because of the need of other DOFAW programs to rely on staff labor as match, this is becoming increasingly more difficult. In 2002, NAH obligated Hawaii' allocation of the Federal FY01 allocation of RTP funds: \$533,301.

4. CTTA AND REVENUE

Act 106, 1997 SLH, allows for user fees from commercial use of public trails and access routes to go directly into the Special Land and Development Fund. This provision affords the opportunity of possibly offsetting the costs of NAH Program management, and trail maintenance, and regulating and monitoring the commercial trail tour industry. There is general consensus between NAH staff and the private sector, that it is in the commercial trail tour industry's best interest, to protect hiking trails and access roads used by the industry through some form of intervening regulation. Regulation via a permit is codified in Chapter 13-130, Hawaii Administrative Rules, for the Statewide Trail and Access Program.

A major challenge for the NAH Program was to provide a reasonable method for commercial tour vendors to reserve and utilize the limited number of commercial patron slots, in a manner that meets the needs of the tour industry and

minimizes NAH staff time spent in managing the process. A scheduling method is in place to insure that commercial activities by multiple vendors do not exceed the daily capacities and/or number of groups established for the CTTA trails and roads. After an application for a commercial trail tour is processed and accepted, a permit is issued. The approved vendor is provided instructions on the CTTA Internet reservation system and issued confidential codes for accessing the reservation system. The system records the reservation, date and calculates the fee.

Fees are imposed per unit and based upon the potential trail impact of the mode of transport:

Hike	Bike & Horse	Motorcycle	4WD (5)	4WD (8)	4WD (12)	4WD (15)
\$5.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$100.00

Payments are required after reservations are made, and vendors receive monthly invoices for the total amount of patron slots reserved, less any cancellations due to inclement weather. NAH has determined that inclement weather, such as high precipitation, may reduce public safety and increase trail or access road impact.

The system is currently undergoing modifications based upon what NAH has learned since going on-line, such as adding or deleting certain trails, adjusting capacities, and correcting mistakes. For now, NAH will continue to submit invoices to vendors based upon their reservations. Over time, if the vendor load increases to a level that makes it impractical for staff to continue invoicing, it may be necessary to consider offering other payment options such as credit card or direct deposit. NAH staff continue to examine and monitor commercial tour operations on DOFAW-NAH features, to determine the long-term feasibility and impacts associated with allowing this activity. An incentive for the CTTA vendors to participate via a CTTA permit is that their company is listed on the NAH public informational portion of the NAH Internet site, which provides linkages to potential global customers. NAH administration submits monthly invoices to the vendors. FY01-02 gross revenue from commercial fees is @ \$57,205, while staff labor managing and monitoring this activity was 1,035 hours @ \$15,249. 20% of the total revenue has been allocated to the OHA.

As of November of 2002, NAH has authorized, via a permit, 25 commercial trail tour operators to use certain trails and access roads under NAH jurisdiction across the State. Managing this activity continues to be problematic, both in

monitoring and enforcing against illegal tour operators. This problem is the most acute on Oahu, because of the ability for unauthorized vendors to solicit the potential patron base of Waikiki, making illicit operations profitable. In addition, in FY02, there has been an increase in delinquent payments from certain operators, further adding to staff time spent in regulating this activity. There have been enforcement challenges in resolving the burden of proof to determine a commercial enterprise, and simply being on site when the operators conduct tours.

FY 01-02 CTTA Net Revenue	
Kauai	\$36,145
Oahu	\$ 2,154
Maui	\$ 3,436
Hawaii	\$ 4,028
Total	\$45,763

5. LEGISLATION

- Act 250 SLH 2002:** Establishes the TAT Trust Fund and caps amount of TAT to Tourism Special Fund at \$63,292,00 and also requires HTA to spend \$1,000,000 on support of natural resources. Act 250 also reallocates 5.3% of the TAT from the Tourism Special Fund to the general fund and earmarks \$1,000,000 for state parks, of which 10%(\$100,000) is allocated to the NAH Program. Section 171-19 HRS must be amended for NAH to expend the funds. Legislation will be introduced during the 2003 Legislative Session to make the necessary amendments for NAH to utilize the funds. ***Act 250, SLH 2002, is significant in that it acknowledges the relationship between tourism and its impact on recreational features under DLNR jurisdiction, and that revenue from the TAT should be used to defray the cost of managing State Parks and NAH trails.***
- The NAH Program supports any potential legislation during the 2003 Legislature that reduces the liability for managers of public and/or private lands for recreational use. Under the current climate of liability associated with recreational use of public land as a result of the verdict on the Sacred Falls tragedy, there is concern that other public features may be closed to public access. (See the "Issues" section of this report - Risk Assessment and Management.)

6. HISTORIC TRAILS AND ABSTRACTS

Over the past several years, NAH has identified several differing historic trail scenarios and potential responses to address the State's interest. These scenarios are determined by Chapters 6E, 171, 264, and 198D, HRS, and are specifically associated with trails and non-vehicular roads that are subject to the Highways Act of 1892. Section 264-1, HRS, contains the following provision: (b) All trails, and other non-vehicular rights-of-way in the State declared to be public rights-of-way by the Highways Act of 1892, or opened, laid out, or built by the government or otherwise created or vested as non-vehicular rights-of-way at any time thereafter, or in the future, are declared to be public trails. A public trail is under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources unless it was created by or dedicated to a particular county, in which case it shall be under the jurisdiction of that county.

These scenarios require coordination, and agreement on procedure among DOFAW and the Land and Historic Preservation Divisions, and the Bureau of Conveyances of DLNR and the State Survey Division of the Department of Accounting and General Services. This issue is very pertinent and there has been litigation associated with historic trails on the Island of Hawaii. The Abstract Section of NAH provides technical support in locating and determining governmental jurisdiction to historic roads and trails throughout the State. The abstract research is dictated by discussion among the ACs and NAH staff, resulting in specific requests for information, and plays an integral role in assessing current and future options for developing and restoring trail and access road systems. Other DOFAW programs also periodically require NAH abstract support. Abstracts of title are accomplished through historical research of documents, maps and other media, together with interpretation of applicable statutes and laws. The NAH Abstract Section also assists the Department of the Attorney General in identifying possible interest the State may claim in roads and/or trails situate within the boundaries of lands that are the subject of Quiet Title Actions or Land Court Applications. If ownership is confirmed, public access via these road or trail features bounded by private land is documented. Affirmation of ownership provides future options for recreational development and/or access.

The following provides a statewide breakdown of NAH Program abstract of title requests that have been initiated since 1992. 149 abstract requests have been initiated through the 4 DOFAW Branches to determine title and/or public access for ancient or historic trails, old government roads and lateral shoreline access routes.

ABSTRACTS	FY01-02	TO DATE	STATE OWNED	PUBLIC ACCESS	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Kauai	1	20	8	8	4
Oahu	5	12	5	0	7
Maui	4	36	26	14	6
Hawaii	10	81	51	9	21
TOTAL	30	149	89	31	38

7. NAH PROGRAM AWARD

In May, NAH received a national award under the category of Education and Communication from the Coalition for Recreational Trails. The Coalition is a national and regional trail-related organization, that was formed in 1992 in support of RTP. The RTP provides funding for state trails programs across the country. NAH won the award in the statewide category for the excellence of 3 projects (These projects were described in detail in the NAH 2002 Report to the Legislature):

1. The "Hiking Safely in Hawaii" brochure,
2. The NAH website, <http://www.hawaiitrails.org>,
3. The Hawaii Trail Analysis. The NAH submissions were selected out of a roster of entries from 30 states. This is the fourth year the coalition has issued achievement awards. The NAH Program Manager and the late Representative Patsy Mink accepted the award at an award's program on June 13, 2002, on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

8. Risk Assessment and Management

DLNR has determined that given the public demand for outdoor recreation, and in the interest of enhancing public safety, it is necessary to conduct environmental risk assessments and management of select DLNR recreational features. NAH is a member of the DLNR Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG), which has identified 3 classes of lands that constitute the approximate one million acres under DLNR jurisdiction:

Class 1: Features that are actively managed and promoted for public recreational use. Examples include State Parks, NAH trails and access roads, Forest Reserve Arboreta.

Class 2: Land that is under DLNR jurisdiction but is not actively managed or promoted for public recreational use, (except for hunting) but in some instances is being used by the public for recreation. Examples include forest reserves and certain unencumbered lands that have a specific attraction.

Class 3: Land that is generally inaccessible or there is no compelling public interest for outdoor recreation.

- During the 2001 Legislative Session, an \$800,000 CIP request to conduct environmental risk assessment and management was approved, and DLNR has started using the funds for a preliminary assessment of Class 1 lands:

1. In the summer and fall of 2002, the United States Forest Service was contracted and assembled a team to:
2. Use the Hawaii Trail Analysis (see the 2002 Annual Report) and its list of studied features as an initial template to determine appropriate management response to the potential hazards listed, such a mitigation or signage.
3. Establish a management protocol for monitoring and responding to potential hazards.
4. Develop standardized, universal pictograph and textual warning signs for select trail and park features that delineate recurring hazardous environmental conditions.
5. Assist with Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of identified hazards for the purposes of producing maps showing locations of potentially hazardous features.

The technical assistance from the United States Forest Service (USFS) will be used to structure a Request For Proposals for the private sector, to conduct continued assessment on the balance of DLNR trails and parks (Class 1) and other lands, that contain known features utilized by the public for recreation (Class 2), in order to create a risk management program. USFS has performed surveys of trails on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai and Hawaii, and is currently finalizing the written report and ancillary sign designs. An integral component of risk management is the importance of establishing the rationale behind the assessment and subsequent action - resulting in a management

response that incorporates new warning signage and a monitoring program.

As a result of court decisions that may have a significant, and detrimental impact on public access to trails, legislation is warranted to reduce liability on undeveloped land - especially to managers that engage in risk assessment and management.

9. NAH AC

The AC's meet, as staff and AC members determine necessary, based upon their respective island's NAH Program issues. In FY01-02, the AC's met as follows: Hawaii - 11, Kauai - 1, Oahu - 8, Maui - 11, Molokai - 10, and Lanai - 4.

The agendas and minutes of the meetings are on file at the NAH Administrative office. Many of the issues and subjects covered by the AC's are reflected in the following Statewide Trail and Access projects. The Statewide NAH AC meets at least once a Year, and is comprised of the chairpersons (or their representatives) of the 6 island ACs and a representative of the off-road vehicle user group. The Statewide NAH AC meets to provide continuity of Program implementation among the Island ACs and to discuss and resolve issues that affect the Program statewide. In November of 2002, the Statewide AC met to share trail and access issues that are both statewide or island specific, and to discuss administrative and budgetary issues.

10. STATEWIDE PROJECTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Appropriate public trails managed by DOFAW are included as part of the NAH trail system. In addition, NAH administers trails on other State land and trails on private land through Memorandums of Agreement. Currently, there are approximately 675 miles of trails and accesses that are managed by DOFAW/NAH. Primary NAH Program goals are to:

1. Improve and maintain the conditions of all appropriate trails and access to the standards and specifications of the NAH Program.
2. Document and when feasible, develop historic trails for managed public access.
3. Attempt to resolve various access and management disputes and initiate planning and development efforts for trails or accesses that may be suitable for inclusion into the Program, or receive NAH technical or developmental support.

In FY01-02, DOFAW staff spent approximately 7,578 hours @ \$116,746; \$34,586 of general funds, and \$82,160 of federal RTP funds) for trail maintenance. The following table delineates the total mileage of trails and access roads under DOFAW jurisdiction. Branch NAH staff on each island attempt to provide routine maintenance and service, ranging from at least once per year, to quarterly, based upon amount of public use, vegetation growth cycles, erosion damage, storms, and availability of volunteers.

Division of Forestry and Wildlife Trail and Access Road Table

Island	Trails	Mileage	Access Roads	Mileage
Kauai	20	108	12	72
Oahu	39	65	4	20
Maui (includes Lanai and Molokai)	22	71	54	157
Hawaii	16	65	15	118
TOTAL	97	308	85	367

The following is a status report for each island on trail and access projects and planning efforts for the 2002 calendar year. The island reports contain descriptions of select trail and access activities that NAH has undertaken due to NAH Program, DOFAW or DLNR directives, or in response to public interest, land development or changes in ownership and access situations.

Kauai Branch

- Continued research on herbicide field trails in collaboration with the University of Hawaii Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture, to determine effective herbicide techniques, to combat the spread of invasive alien weed species along program trails and associated recreational areas. Conducted the semi-annual herbicide research application on the Nualolo-Awaawapuhi Crossover Trail and the Koaie Trail in Waimea Canyon, totaling over 6 miles.
- Continued to manage the NAH Commercial Trail tour activity. Kauai has 9 active commercial vendors with activities ranging from hiking, 4-wheel drive tours to equestrian tours. Also worked with the DLNR's Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement on contacting illegal commercial users on NAH Program trails.

- Continued trail monitoring on designated commercial activity trails, using electronic counters and photo plots.
- Currently in the process of digitizing and revising the Kauai Recreation Map to include new information and cautionary statements.
- NAH staff attended 16 hours of Wildland Fire Training on Kauai.
- NAH staff participated in an 80 hour training course in Hilo and obtained USFS certification in the Incident Command System.
- Completed yearly trash removal from Waimea Canyon and Waialae Camp sites. Conducted routine maintenance of 108 miles of trails, 72 miles of roads, 34 trail shelters, 66 acres of arboreta, installing and repairing cautionary signs, and maintaining 2 acres of the Kokee Field Station and 11 composting toilets with NAH camping and picnic areas.
- Installed 2 new entrance gates on Moalepe Trail and Kuilau Trail. The gates will aid in controlling illegal dumping of trash within the Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve.
- Installed 4,200 feet of galvanized welded wire onto the Alakai Boardwalk. The wire will aid in better traction while hiking on the Boardwalk.
- Participated and coordinated field visits with the USFS Risk Management Team.
- Participated in team meetings with the USFS and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on the critical habitat process.

Oahu Branch

- Issued 14 film permits for the use of Oahu NAH Program trails and adjacent forest reserves. The permits ranged from local community advertisements to international motion pictures and advertisements. This year's permits included the Bruce Willis film "Hostel Rescue" and the "Rock's" film "Heldorado". The production companies donated gravel materials, signs, and a new gate for the trails they used.
- Issued 2 Trail and Access Activity permits to public or non-profit groups who engaged in organized hikes with more than 12 people on the Manoa Falls Trail.
- Permitted and collaborated with the Hawaiian Ultra Running Team (HURT), in hosting the 11th Annual "Tantalus Trek" trail foot race. The event involved 130 runners (including the NAH Program Manager) utilizing 10 miles of the Honolulu

Mauka Trail System. This year the team donated \$1,111.11 to the Na Ala Hele Program to aid in trail maintenance. Also through HURT, issued a Trails and Access Activity permit for the Second Annual 100-mile foot race called the "H.U.R.T 100" that used 20 miles of the Tantalus Mauka Trail System. Runners from around the World participated. The conditions of the permit required HURT to arrange meetings with NAH staff and the different emergency response agencies with jurisdiction for portions of the racecourse. Staff assisted in logistic support and were on-site for most of the race for emergency assistance if needed.

- Installed or replaced a total of 87 directional and/or informational trail signs. Signs included marking junctions with directional arrows, replacing old trailhead signs and adding hazard warning signs.
- Supervised approximately 817 hours of volunteer trail service projects.
- Established management wall size Gantt chart for tracking individual trail maintenance accomplishments by field crew and volunteers.
- The Oahu Program participated in the Emergency Environmental Workforce Program. 2 fulltime positions were assigned to the Oahu NAH Program to carry out various tasks that related to invasive weed eradication.
- Contracted Pono Pacific Land Management Inc., a private natural resource maintenance company, for weed and tree fall clearing twice a year of the Maunawili Trail.
- Developed a risk management program and established new viewing area at the pool location of Manoa Falls Trail. The viewing area was installed after a landslide occurred, that demonstrated that there was a potential hazard to visitors who ventured to close to the falls and pools area. The area is surrounded by 7 posts that are linked by a cable with a sign on each post that says "DANGER - STOP - LANDSLIDE AREA Beyond this point - KEEP OUT" with 2 pictographs that show universal pedestrian figure with rocks falling and a figure with raised hand signaling to stop.
- Established a new Technician Assistant position through the University of Hawaii Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit. The Assistant Technician will assist the NAH Technician with various field operations.
- A water catchment system was installed to supply water for a boot-washing station. This system will eliminate the problem

of people washing their boots in the stream or in the bathroom sinks at the Makiki Recreation Area bathrooms. The system will also be used as a scaled down model of a watershed to educate the public about Oahu watershed protection.

- Oahu NAH and the Oahu Wildlife Program collaborated efforts for a controlled pig hunt within the Honolulu Mauka Trail System. The objective was to safely reduce the pig population in order to mitigate trail damage in this area. The effort was a great success with 14 pigs harvested and no major problems. The trail damage has noticeably decreased since the hunt.

Maui Branch (includes Molokai and Lanai)

- Began drafting an Environmental Assessment(EA) for a new trail within the Waiaholi Spring Forest Reserve.
- Began working with Maui Land and Pineapple Company to complete the necessary improvements to the American Disability Act (ADA) parking at Mokuleia Stairway.
- Constructed guardrails within the Kula Forest Reserve along various sections of the Waipoli Road.
- Worked with the Alliance for the Heritage of East Maui to name the correctly bridges along the Hana Highway between Halehaku and Kalepa.
- Participated in NAH core group meetings.
- Conducted a successful National Trails Day Event open to the public in the Kula Forest Reserve.
- Continued maintenance of 150 feet of stepped walkway with handrails and scenic lookout for the mobility impaired at Mokuleia Bay in Napili for public access to the shoreline.
- Continued monitoring and management of the CTTA Permit process.
- Continued monitoring and administrating a Personal Guide Identification Number for CTTA operators to facilitate identification of authorized operators utilizing NAH Trails.
- Continued monitoring trail stability, non-native plant invasion and the condition of archaeological resources on the Mamane, Waihee Ridge, and Old Lahaina Pali Trails, utilizing a photo-point management system.
- Identified and mapped portions of historic trails in East

Maui.

- Continued to reconstruct the Waiakoa Trail with volunteer labor within State-owned lands of the Kula Forest Reserve.
- Coordinated and supervised trail service work of 465 individual volunteers for a total of 3,051 hours on various trails and access projects.
- Responded to numerous public inquiries regarding hiking in Hawaii.
- Monitored plant identification signs in Keanae Arboretum Walk.
- Began investigation into an illegal mountain bicycle trail within the Makawao Forest Reserve.
- Continued draft EA to create the Kahakapao Loop Trail in the Makawao Forest Reserve.
- Continued negotiation with the Maluhia Ranch Acres for the Memorandum of Agreement for the Piilani Trail within privately owned lands in Kahakuloa.
- Participated in the Keoneoio-Kanaloa Working Group Meetings.
- Participated in the Puu Olai State Park Task Force meetings.
- Staff continued required Performance Appraisal System, first aid, CPR and fire fighting training.
- Staff participated in DLNR firefighting efforts on State forest reserve lands.
- Continued discussions with Haleakala Ranch to investigate the possibility of developing the Old Haleakala Bridal Trail (Kalialinui).
- Maintained fence enclosure for Sesbania tomentosa, Ohai, with the help of DOFAW, the Maui AC, the Native Plant Society and volunteers.
- Continued Draft EA to create the Ohai Trail within the Kahakuloa Forest Reserve.
- Installed signage at Waihee Ridge Trail and Waihou Spring Forest Reserve regarding proper leash laws
- Awarded outstanding volunteers with plaques and held an appreciation party for all volunteers.
- Worked with the DOFAW field crews and volunteers to maintain in the Kula, West Maui, Koolau, and Waihou Springs Forest

Reserves and on the Old Lahaina Pali Trail a total of 42 miles of recreational trails.

- Assisted and advised Wildlife, Natural Area Reserves System, DLNR's Division of State Parks, Maui County and Federal Agencies in trail-related issues and logistical support when requested.
- Continued planning and implementing the full development of the Waikamoi Ridge Trail to accommodate 2-lane foot traffic with an imported hardened surface.
- Continued planning and implementing a recycled rubber matt design to be installed on the Waiakoa Loop Trail and the Mamane Trail to maintain tread stability damaged by bicycle use.

Molokai

- Continued improvements to the Waikolu Lookout and Campsite by reconstruction of overlook facilities, rubble clearing and debris from the campsite area, and construction of a fence utilizing recycled materials. A covered pavilion, restroom facilities and picnic tables are currently being replaced.
- Assisted in the construction improvements to the Molokai Forestry Baseyard facility.
- Continued efforts in responding to community and legal concerns related to reestablishing the Halawa Valley/Moanalua Falls Trails for public use.
- Continued working with the Molokai AC and filled vacant seats.
- Continued re-negotiations with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for the License Agreement of the Maunahui/Makakupaia Road.

Lanai

- Conducted a successful National Trails Day Event on the Lanai Fisherman's Trail that was open to the public.
- Maintained the 2-mile Lanai Fisherman's Trail.
- Continued working with the Lanai AC and filled vacant seats.
- Monitored the condition of certain historic trails and ancillary sites.

Hawaii Branch

- Hawaii Island AC drafted a letter with attachments to landowners along the Mahukona Coastline to inform them of the existence of a state-owned ala loa that is part of the Ala Kahakai.
- NAH staff met with Governor's liaison Dickie Nelson in an ongoing effort to resolve various issues concerning the old Government Road in Hookena. DLNR's Land Division currently has technical jurisdiction over the Road.
- Quarterly maintenance was conducted on Onomea Trails.
- Staff responded to a preconsultation request to construct single family dwellings on parcels 5 and 5 TMK 8-3-06, Keeli, South Kona.
- Quarterly maintenance of Muliwai Trail and Waimanu Campgrounds were resumed with the selection of a new trails technician. Helipads were cleared of vegetation to enable clearing of numerous blowdowns caused by high winds and reconstructing various sections of the trail lost to landslides.
- NAH staff met with Jack Jefferies and Michael Castillo of the USFWS on the proposed boardwalk at Kipuka 21. The service agreed to provide a draft plan for the project.
- The lower section of the Kiholo-Huehue Trail was cleared and posted with signs under the Bakken land exchange agreement.
- Trails and Access Plan for the preliminary Puuwaawaa Management Plan was completed.
- The NAH AC adopted the position that regardless of ownership of the Stepping Stone Trail (Oceanside 1250), the trail should be preserved and interpreted for the public.
- NAH staff received and processed 3 commercial tour applications.
- Following numerous discussions and a site visit of the Puu Oo Saddle House, the NAH AC supported the recommendation by staff to provide Billy Bergin, Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine, 90 days beginning September, 2002, to vacate the

premises. It was felt that the removal of Mr. Bergin would facilitate the process of improving the cabin and various

infrastructure and eventually making the facility available for public recreational use.

- NAH staff conducted a site visit to TMK 4-9-2:8&9. Lessee Douglas Ort indicated his desire to construct a 400 square foot cabin on parcel 8.
- Hawaii Island AC drafted a letter to planning consultant Sidney Fuke to apprise the Developer of Big Island Country Club of the existence of Condition N, stipulating that the applicant shall install pedestrian walkways and bike lanes within the proposed subdivision as a means of addressing pedestrian and bicyclist safety.
- Hawaii Island AC drafted a letter to Harry Yada, DLNR's District Land Agent, requesting assistance in surveying a portion of the Judd Trail at TMK 7-7-4:61.
- 2 falling accidents on the Kohala Ditch Trail within the Pololu section of the Kohala Forest Reserve, prompted Na Ala Hele to issue a letter to Surety Kohala Corporation informing them that commercial use of the trail has not been authorized by the Board of Land and Natural Resources.
- Hired a private consultant to resolve and establish the long-standing Puakea Bay Coastal Trail alignment issue through the subdivision. The consultant processed the necessary subdivision and ancillary documentation with the County of Hawaii.

11. Conclusion

This was mentioned in the previous report, but merits repeating. The following impediments to the NAH Program's long-term effectiveness have been identified during attempts at strategic planning:

1. The implied statutory goal of trail and access system expansion without commensurate increases in government support, and
2. Balancing the original concept of the Program at its inception (re-opening trails on private land and restoring access to historic trails) with current operations and evolving trail related issues that may require Program intervention, such as:

- Monitoring and regulating commercial trail tour activity,
- Responding to and attempting to resolve public multiple use issues - such as the growing demand of the motorized user group for recreational trail venues,
- Incorporating the programmatic mandates of the ADA.
- Performing risk assessment and establishing a risk management and warning sign program for trail and access roads.
- Collaborating with the National Park Service on the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail development on the Big Island, and addressing the growing inventory and associated legal issues associated with historic trails owned by the state, and
- Examining and trying to re-define the role of the trail and access ACs within this context - the transition from trail and access development into the increasing regulatory and management role of the NAH Program.